

Who's In Charge?

Clark County Mosquito Control District (CCMCD) is responsible for the monitoring and treatment of mosquito larvae **outside** the refuge area.

The District has a Special Use Permit with US Fish and Wildlife for the Ridgefield Wildlife Refuge that is renewed each year. The Permit allows mosquito crew members to visit the refuge to **monitor** larvae at specific sites and only during very specific time periods.

Mosquito larvae **treatment** by CCMCD is allowed by US Fish & Wildlife, but only in very limited capacities.

It is VITAL that all mosquito concerns be called in to the CCMCD hotline; even if you have called before. This information is tracked, monitored, and evaluated by CCMCD as well as US Fish & Wildlife.

If you still have questions or concerns regarding mosquito populations and you feel it is related to the Ridgefield Wildlife Refuge CALL the refuge manager at **887-4106**.

Ridgefield Mosquitoes



The most common mosquito in the Ridgefield area is the floodwater mosquito. The two most prevalent mosquito species in Ridgefield are the *Aedes sticticus* (74%), a very aggressive and strong flying mosquito, followed by *Ae vexans* (19%), a very aggressive biter. They are known to be present in June and peak in early July.



Mosquito Control Information for the Citizens of Ridgefield, Washington

Clark County Mosquito Control
P.O. Box 9825
1950 Fort Vancouver Way
Vancouver, Washington 98666-8825

Who to Call

1. **CCMCD 24-Hour Hotline**
(360)397-8430
2. **Ridgefield Wildlife Refuge Manager**
(360) 887-4106

mosquito@swwhd.wa.gov

► The Floodwater Mosquito Lifecycle

Eggs

Floodwater mosquitoes lay their eggs in the mud of receding water. The eggs lay dormant until the water level raises high enough to cover the eggs. The eggs then hatch and become larvae.

Larva

The larvae, or "wiggler", comes to the water surface to breathe through a tube called a siphon. It sheds its skin or molts four times during the next several days. It grows rapidly between molts. On the fourth molt it turns into a pupa.

Pupa

The pupa, or "tumbler" cannot eat. It breathes through 2 tubes on its back. The mosquito grows inside the pupa and in approximately 2 days, when it is fully developed, it splits the pupa skin and emerges as an adult to complete the lifecycle, or metamorphosis.

Adults

The newly emerged adult rests on the water surface until it is strong enough to fly away to look for food.

Mosquito Control At Home

Mosquito control is both a public and private responsibility. District policy is to control large populations of mosquitoes, but it is impossible to eliminate mosquitoes entirely. Therefore individuals and families will find it necessary at times to use their own control methods. The following suggestions are made to help you with this.

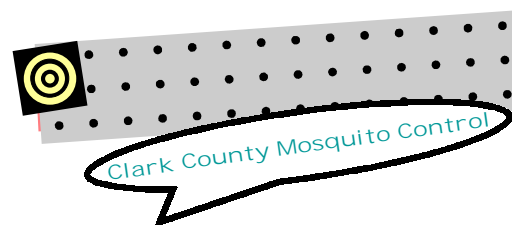


1. Use skin repellants with ingredients containing DEET. Read and follow label instructions carefully. Use caution if applying them to small children.
2. Cover doors and windows with screens if they are going to be left open during mosquito season.

Other Information

Other mosquito control or wildlife refuge information can be found at the following internet sites:

- **Multnomah County Vector Control**
www.multnomah.lib.or.us/health/contprev/pests
- **Northwest Mosquito Lifecycle**
www.cse.pdx.edu/wetlands/mosquito.dir/mosquito.htm
- **Northwest Mosquito & Vector Control**
www.nwmvca.org
- **American Mosquito Control Assn**
www.mosquito.org
- **US Fish & Wildlife Service—Region 1**
www.r1.fws.gov



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